(एईआरबी) द्वारा निर्धारित मात्रा की सीमाओं के भीतर ही है । नाभिकीय संस्थापनाओं से निकलने वाली विकिरण सक्रियता की मात्रा का मानीटरन यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाता है कि ये परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर है ।

नाभिकीय संस्थापनाओं के बाहर अवस्थित पर्यावरणीय सर्वेक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं वायु, जल, खाद्य-पदार्थो और तलछटों के नमूने एकत्रित करती है और संवेदनशील विधियों का उपयोग करके उनमें विद्यमान रेडियोन्यूक्लाइडों की सांद्रता को मापती है । आम जनता के लोगों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की मात्रा का मूल्यांकन नियमित रूप से किया जाता है । उन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की मात्रा, परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड द्वारा आम जनता के लोगों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की निर्धारित मात्रा का एक छोटा-सा अंश है ।

परमाणु ऊर्जा नियामक बोर्ड द्वारा की गई व्यवस्थित समीक्षा से इस बात की पुष्टि हो गई है कि जो उपाय काम मे लाए जा रहे है, वे कार्मिकों और जनता के लोगों पर पड़ने वाले विकिरण के प्रभाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप वे उसके दुष्प्रभावों से पीडित नही होंगे ।

Contribution of Atomic Energy

2517. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH SURYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of our total energy needs is met by the atomic energy;

(b) what is the target fixed in this regard;

(c) what has been proposed to fill the gap between the two; and

(d) what are the reasons for the gap between supply and the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Contribution of nuclear power in the total electricity generation from all the sources in the country during the year 1998 was 2.59%.

(b) A target of 6660 MWe from nuclear power has been fixed for the 9th Five Year Plan.

(c) The gap of 4820 MWe in the nuclear power sector between the existing capacity of 1840 MWe and the proposed target of 6660 MWe is planned to be filled up as follows:

	Details of Programme	Capacity (MWe)
1.	Reactors under construction (Kaiga 1&2 and RAPP 3&4 - Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors of 220 MWe each)	880
2.	Reactors sanctioned and work has commenced. (TAPP 3&4 - Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors of 500 MWe	1000
3.	Additional Reactors proposed during 9th plan (Kaiga 3&4 - PHWRs of 220 MWe each, Kudankulam 1&2 - Light Water Reactors of 1000 MWe each and 1 PFBRof500MWe.	2940

(d) The main reasons for this gap is due to the slowing down of implementation of the Nuclear Power Programme due to financial crunch.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Project in Vietnam with India's Help

2518. SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH: SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether India proposed to help Vietnam to set up a nuclear power project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefit in exchange India is likely to get out of the cooperation; and

(d) the details of other bilateral exchange with that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (d) Dr. R. Chidambaram, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and Secsetary, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) visited Vietnam in January 1999. During the visit, a detailed co-operation plan for 1999 was signed between the AEC and the Vietnam Atomic Energy Commission (VAEC). The co-operation plan is under the framework of the 1986 bilateral agreement between India and Vietnam for co-operation for the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The co-operation plan, *interalia,* envisages AEC assistance to VAEC in (i) training manpower in the field of